

**The Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) Mission** Watching The Earth Breathe... Mapping CO<sub>2</sub> From Space

# An Overview of NASA's Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2)

#### Prepared by

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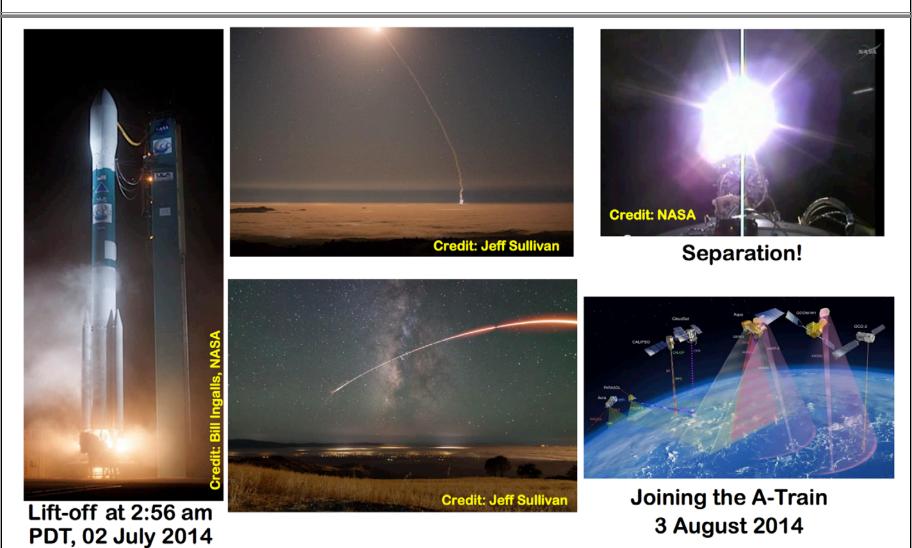
> > August 27, 2015



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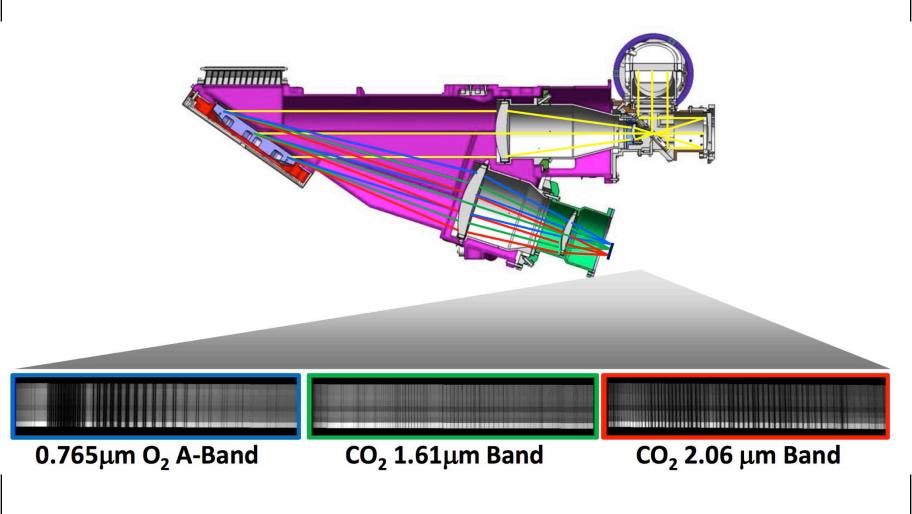
#### **A Perfect Launch**







## The OCO Instrument – Optimized for Sensitivity



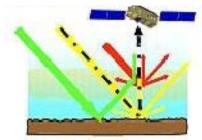


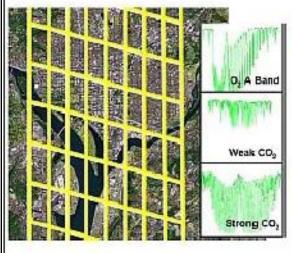


## **OCO-2 Observing Strategy**

#### Nadir Observations:

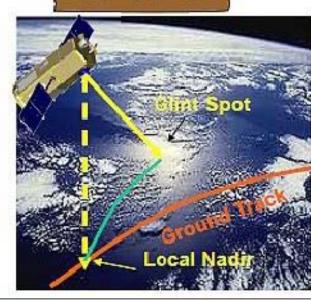
+ Small footprint (< 3 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Low signal/noise over dark surfaces (ocean, ice)





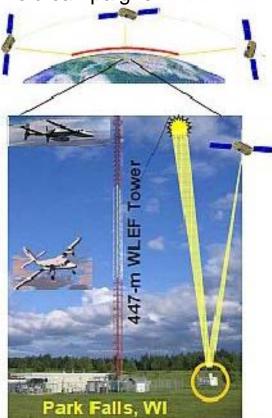
#### **Glint Observations:**

- + Improves signal/noise over oceans
- Potential for larger bias due to longer path



#### **Target Observations:**

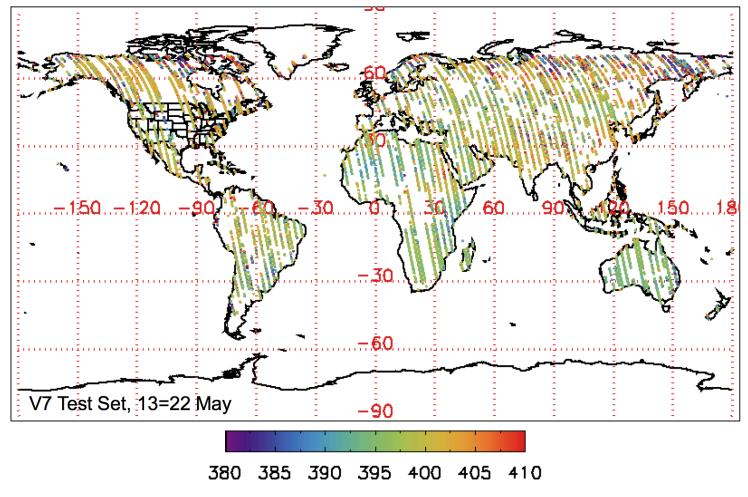
Validation over groundbased FTS sites (TCCON), field campaigns







## **Preliminary Nadir Land XCO<sub>2</sub> Estimates**

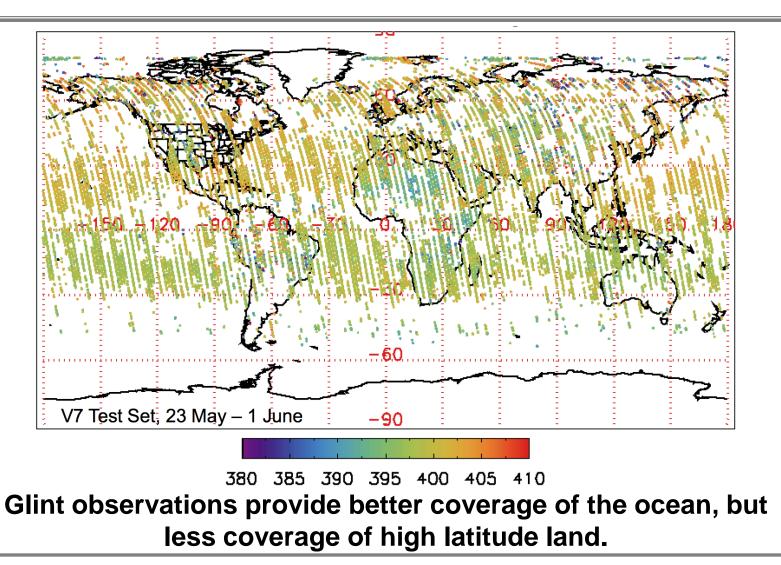


Nadir observations provide good coverage over land, but no coverage of ocean.





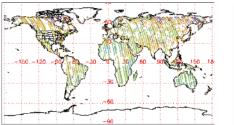
#### **Preliminary Glint XCO<sub>2</sub> Estimates**



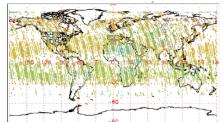




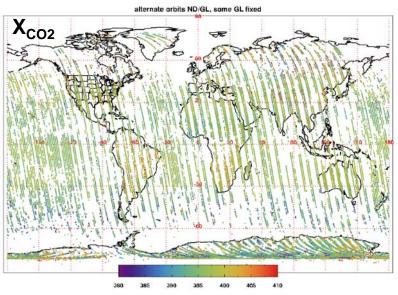
## **Changes in the Glint/Nadir Scheduling**



#### **Original Approach**



#### **Revised Approach**



- Original sampling approach
  - Alternates between glint and nadir on successive 16-day ground repeat cycles
  - Precludes observations of oceans and high latitude continents for 16-day periods
- Revised glint/nadir strategy:
  - Step 1: Alternate between glint and nadir on successive orbits that include both land & ocean
  - Step 2: For orbits that are predominately over ocean, always stay in glint
- Changes implemented in early summer 2015





#### Target Observations – Validation of GOSAT and OCO-2 with TCCON



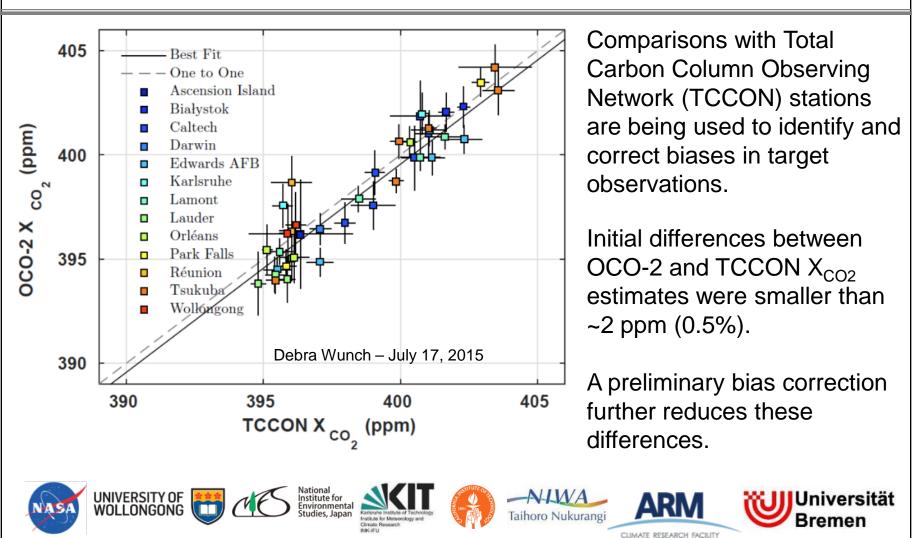


The Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) provides the primary means of validating GOSAT and OCO-2 products against WMO standards.



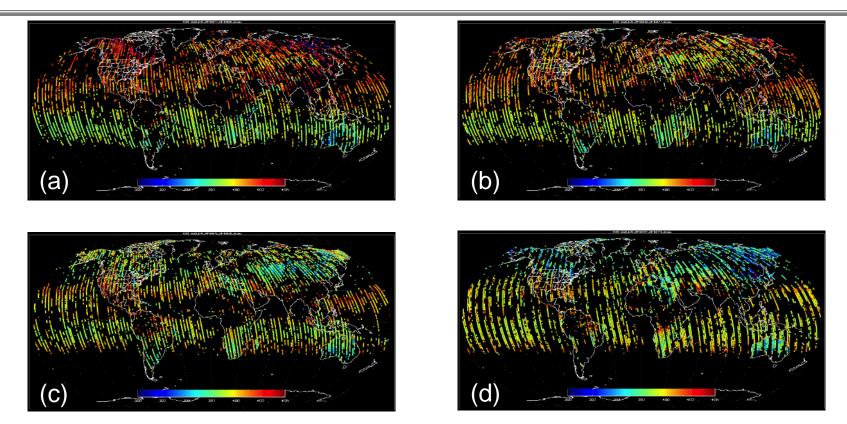


# Comparison of TCCON and OCO-2 $X_{CO2}$





#### **OCO-2 Observes the Spring Drawdown**

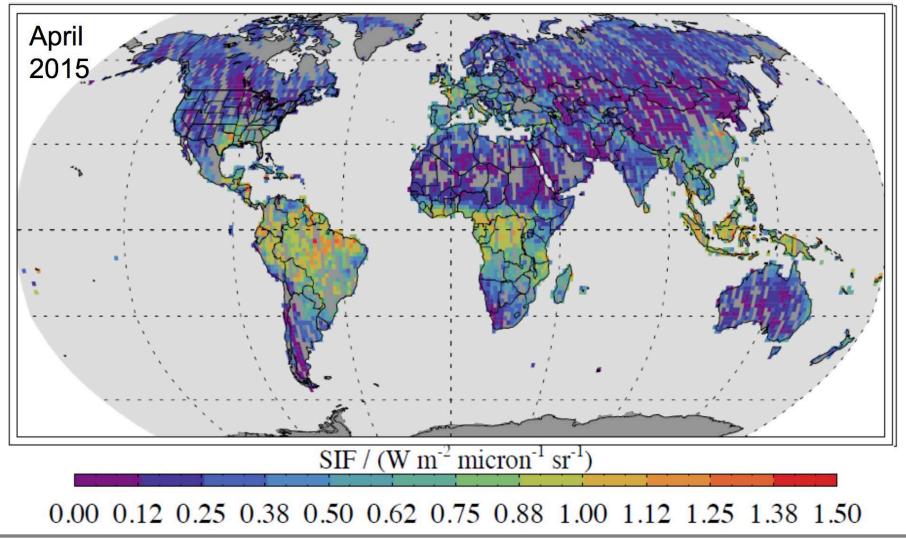


Global maps of the column-average CO<sub>2</sub> dry air mole fraction (X<sub>CO2</sub>) for (a) 14-29 May, (b) 30 May to 14 June,
 (c) 15-30 June and (d) 1-15 July, produced from OCO-2 observations. The range of latitudes in the southern hemisphere is limited during this season because the sun is near it northernmost latitude. Large-scale reductions in X<sub>CO2</sub> are clearly seen in the northern hemisphere, as the land biosphere becomes active and rapidly absorbs CO<sub>2</sub>.





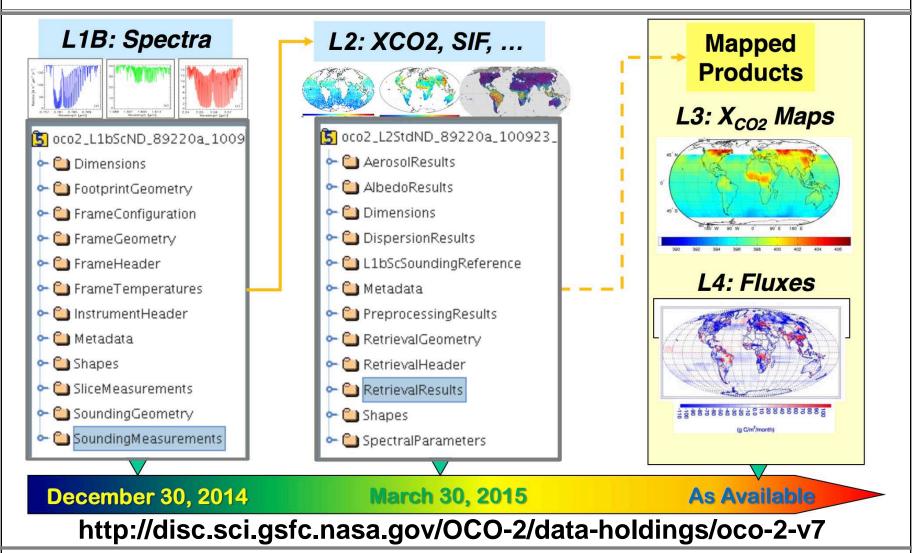
## A New Product: Solar-Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence (SIF)







#### **Initial OCO-2 Data Product Deliveries**





- OCO-2 was successfully launched on July 2, 2014 and began routine operations in early September 2014
  - Now returning about 1 million observations per day over the sunlit hemisphere
  - Between 10% (nadir) and 25% (glint) of these measurements are sufficiently cloud-free to yield accurate estimates of XCO<sub>2</sub>
- The Build 7/7r data products are being delivered to the GES-DISC
  - Reprocessing back to September 6 2014 completed
  - V7 has no sounding (down)selection, warn levels, or bias correction
  - Bias corrections and warn levels currently under development
    - An airmass bias in glint is currently receiving most of the attention
- An intermediate product (B7.1) that includes warn levels and a recommended bias correction will be delivered before the end of September, along with a "Lite" product

